

The Washington Times

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING
(Including Sunday)
By The Washington Times Company,
THE MUNSEY BUILDING, PENNA. AVE.
FRANK A. MUNSEY, President.
R. H. TITHERINGTON, Secretary.
C. H. POPE, Treasurer.

One Year (Including Sunday), \$2.50.
Six Months, \$1.50. Three Months, 90c.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1915.

SEABOARD'S FINANCIAL PLAN

The success which has marked the efforts of S. Davies Warfield's plan to raise for the Seaboard Air Line railway, of which he is chairman, some \$23,000,000, would seem to dispose of the theory that financial interests are loath to engage in new commitments at a time when conditions throughout the world are disturbed. The institutions which have underwritten the Seaboard issue of bonds are the strongest in the United States, and the fact that they are willing to undertake the financing of the company may be taken as an indication of the faith of financial interests in the future of the South.

Following the outbreak of the war with low prices for cotton, widespread depression prevailed as well in manufacturing lines. Business generally was at low ebb and the railroads operating in that section had a hard time to make both ends meet.

Conditions, however, are improving there as elsewhere surely and materially, and far-seeing banking interests are becoming as optimistic over the future of Dixie as they were before.

THE ART OF SWIMMING

One by-product of the Eastland disaster in Chicago is the revival of interest in swimming. It is believed that if more of the victims of that disaster could have swum many more would have been saved. Hundreds were caught and crushed under the vessel, but scores of others were plunged into the water and drowned only because they were not able to keep afloat until help came.

Washington has been fortunate this season in having a Red Cross life-saving expert here, but, after all, the best life-saving provision is that everyone who attempts to go on the water should know how to swim. No one who cannot swim has much right in a canoe or a rowboat.

Beside all this swimming is a recreation and an exercise of undoubted benefit. There are ample facilities in Washington for everyone to learn, and even the schools of some cities are now making provision for the teaching of the art. An art it is, and not many are born to the water, but everyone can learn enough to keep afloat and reach shore, as well as to indulge in a healthful and invigorating exercise.

"JACKING UP" THE FORCE

No one believed there was any need for a sweeping shake-up in the Washington Police Department. But most folk will agree with Major Pullman that there is sore need of a "jacking up" in some quarters.

All the evidence of this fact needed is the wave of petty thefts that has swept the city for several months. This monotonous succession of daily minor robberies has been attributed to many causes, and householders have been warned sufficiently to be more careful. The remedy lies in more alert policing.

The heads of the department, rightly, have refused to listen to all the gossip that followed the grand jury investigation of a few members of the force. Major Pullman announced he did not wish to listen to tales "a man's wife's cousin had told about this or that policeman." He announced he wanted only information that persons would be willing to swear out warrants for.

THE COTTON DISCUSSION

The Declaration of London named cotton among the articles that should never be placed on the contraband list; and frequent allusion is now made to that fact as if it had a bearing on the policy of the entente powers. The powers could not agree on this proposal, however, and the Declaration of London becomes as to cotton a sort of contract that was drawn up by the lawyers for the powers, and not signed. It has no weight whatever as a restriction on the action that the allies may properly take.

Cotton is, if not the only, certainly the best known, substance for use in making certain of the explosives that are of the utmost importance in modern war. It has been estimated that the daily consumption of cotton in ammunition is 1,000 tons. Assuming that Germany and Austria are using half the ammunition that is being consumed in the war—and the sufficiency of their stocks, compared to the pressing needs of the

allies, suggest that this is a low estimate—it would appear that they are consuming over 600,000 three-hundred pound bales a year in ammunition. This is certainly a sufficient amount to warrant their enemies in considering the most rigorous measures to shut off their supply.

American protests against the allies' present method of dealing with cotton are short-sighted and based on either ignorance or insincerity. There is one way in which the allies can effectively keep cotton away from the Teutons, and that is by placing it on the contraband list. Every spasm of protest, in this country, against the present methods of the allies is an invitation to them to adopt this strictly legal but much more severe plan. Every public man or print that finds fault with the present situation is courting the adoption of these more rigorous methods. Public opinion in England is pushing the cabinet hard toward a declaration of cotton as contraband. It is strongly intimated that the London government has already opened a discussion, with Washington, of the considerations that move it to consider this policy.

People who defend the Lusitania murder and then want this country to go to war in order to repudiate the record that our own acts wrote into the international law of blockade and contraband in the civil war epoch, are not going to get very much consideration.

GENERAL WOOD'S ADDRESS

Gen. Leonard Wood addressed to the business men's military instruction camp at Plattsburg some observations that ought to be circulated to everybody in this country that can read. Discussing the need of training men for military service, he observed that the recruits in that camp might possibly have acquired, even this early, a notion of what it would mean to make an army for this country. He ridiculed the Bryan fulmination that between sunrise and sunset a million men would answer the President's call for volunteers. It would, he noted, take 40,000 officers to organize and instruct those million men. Precisely where this country would get them, "between sunrise and sunset," General Wood didn't know. Nobody else does.

One telling suggestion was that, whereas the ocean once was the guarantee of our isolation, today it places us within five days of a possible and supremely powerful enemy; it is a highway of approach to us, rather than an impossible barrier. Of course, the general is correct. The movement of huge bodies of troops from Japan to the Asiatic continent on repeated occasions; the transportation of the allied expedition to the Dardanelles; the serious discussion of bringing a half-million Japanese soldiers half-way around the world to Europe; the shipment of great forces to South Africa in the Boer war, all prove it.

Another impressive idea was laid down, when General Wood dealt with the condition of our munitions industry. Most of our powder is made within a very limited area on the Eastern seaboard; if that area could be overrun by a powerful enemy while we were training our million "between sunrise and sunset" volunteers, there would be no use going on with the training. It would be all over with us.

The general omitted to mention that our helplessness, in such situation, could be absolutely completed if we should not become sponsors for the doctrine that a nation at war must not buy munitions from neutrals! That doctrine is urged unceasingly by the pacifists and the pro-Germans. With Delaware in control of an enemy and this Government solemnly committed to the doctrine that we couldn't buy munitions away from home, this country would be ready to hang out the white flag.

BETTER WESTERN RAIL RATES

Very likely the Western rate decision will look better today to railroad managers and to investors alike than it looked yesterday. Undoubtedly, whether it does or does not bring greater enthusiasm immediately, it will give real benefit to the carriers beyond the Mississippi and to the whole country.

Nobody has worked out in specific and trustworthy figures the increased revenues, on old business, thus assured to the roads; but the very lowest estimate is put at about \$1,600,000 a year.

But there will be many other results to be worked out in favor of the railroads. For one thing there will be better rates on the rapidly increasing new business. For another, there will be possibly enormous gains from getting more loading weight in the car and therefore higher earning power for every car running on a Western railroad. And, perhaps most of all in the long run, there will be the moral influence of the strong minority opinion of the commission, insisting that the railroads must get what they need to thrive themselves and to serve the best interests of the country.

The Eastern rate decision was greeted as a keen disappointment by

over-hopeful railroad managers and stockholders, but it has put prosperity into the transportation systems of this territory to an astonishing degree. With reviving industrial and commercial activity in the whole country, nothing less is to be expected of the Western rate decision.

THE BUDGET SYSTEM

Former Secretary of War Stimson, addressing the New York constitutional convention, made a most effective statement of the argument in favor of a budget plan, to be incorporated in the new constitution. Opposition to the budget system was led by a group of men who have been members of the legislature. It is commonly observed that legislative leaders, whether in a State or in the National Congress, are likely to oppose this reform. Though they may be perfectly sincere, their real reason seems to be that their power and importance, the authority of the organization which to them appears highly essential, would be lessened under the budget system.

Mr. Stimson pointed out that in New York State running expenses of the government have, since 1885, increased from \$7,000,000 to \$42,000,000, are still increasing, and tend to continue rising. New York's experience is that of other States, of the nation, of cities and countries. Government is costing this country more than it ought to and more than some of its most costly incidents are worth.

The legislators who oppose the budget system urge that it would make the governor and his cabinet, preparing the budget, czars of the State's finances, the legislature a group of vassals. Mr. Stimson's reply is the one that readily occurs to the observer of legislative processes. At present, he says, the legislature lumps everything into the budget it makes, and forces upon the governor the responsibility of vetoing items he disapproves. Millions are appropriated every year with the expectation that the governor will veto them. The budget system would place the governor's veto power at the beginning instead of the end of the process.

In national appropriation operations it is not possible even to rely on the chance that the President will exercise his veto. Objectionable expenditures are pretty certain to be carried in some one of the great appropriation measures which provide the current expenses of the Government. A President vetoing an obscure item in the legislative, executive, and judicial bill would have to veto, not that particular item, but the whole bill; would veto his own salary, the salaries of Congress and the judiciary—would, in short, demoralize the whole Government fabric. The system is highly effective if the real purpose is to make the veto almost worthless as a safeguard against extravagance. But it is the wrong system. The officials immediately in charge of the State's or the nation's business should make up the budget; the legislature should be the critic and the formulator of new policies. There is especial need that the budget system be applied in Federal finance.

THE CONQUEST OF CHOLERA

It would be difficult to imagine a set of conditions more favorable for the gravest results to flow from an epidemic of cholera than those that have prevailed in Serbia in the last year. The country has been exhausted economically, a great proportion of the people have been living under most onerous conditions, even on the point of starvation; and sanitary precautions have only been enforced to the extent that the military could compel them. Cholera broke out, and at first its results were reported terrifying.

But now comes the gratifying news that, despite the fearful array of circumstances, the treatment of the scourge with serum has had wonderful results. The army official reports say that in 1,503 light cases there were only two deaths; in 157 of the worst cases there were seven deaths, or 4.4 per cent, while in the same class of cases, without serum, the proportion of deaths was 58 per cent. In the entire experience with serum, including light, medium, and severe cases, deaths were a little over 1½ per cent, while in the range of all cases not treated with serum the deaths were almost 9½ per cent. Such results powerfully suggest that the conquest of cholera is well-nigh a fact. Of course, it will require decades to introduce the cure in those eastern countries where cholera does its greatest devastation. But it will get to them in time, as the typhoid treatment is rapidly approaching universal acceptance in the Occidental world. Typhoid as a scourge of armies in the field has been almost eliminated.

May Release Swoboda.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Major Julien, of the Paris permanent court-martial, has closed his inquiry into the case of Raymond Swoboda and has recommended to the military governor of Paris that the proceedings be dropped.

Swoboda, who claims to be an American citizen, was suspected of being responsible for the fire at sea aboard the French liner *La Touraine* and later was accused of espionage.

MAIL BAG

(From The Times' Readers.)

Communications to the Mail Bag must be written on one side of the paper only; must not exceed 200 words in length, and must be signed. The publication of letters in The Times' Mail Bag does not mean that the editor has adopted the opinions of the writer. The Mail Bag is an open forum, where the citizens of Washington can argue their questions.

What Senator Hoke Smith's Plan Would Accomplish.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia is reported as delivering himself of the following at a public meeting in New York city Wednesday evening:

I have determined the only thing to do is to tell Great Britain to revoke the blockade order or she can have no neutral trade with us. I suppose the Senator means all sorts of trade by "neutral" trade. What is his proposition? This, simply this, and only this: Mr. Smith would change the President's policy of strict neutrality and notify Great Britain that she shall gain no advantage by reason of her superior navy. That is to say, that the United States shall be the neutral, but not the avowed, ally of Germany in the war.

What would follow such a policy? The abolition of our trade with England and her possessions in both hemispheres, France and her colonies, Italy and her colonies, and Russia and her colonies in Asia? Wheat would sell in Chicago at 50 cents a bushel; cotton would fall to 15 cents a bale in New Orleans; banks would call in their loans; railroads would cancel their contracts for supplies; millions of men now at labor in shop and factory and mine would be thrown out of employment; soup houses would be established everywhere; the most disastrous financial panic and industrial depression of our history would overtake the country.

These calamities would surely follow if our foreign trade, except with China and Japan, were cut off.

Washington, Aug. 12. SAVOYARD.

Praise Times Editorial on Mukden and Warsaw.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: I kept a complete diary of the war between Japan and Russia, years ago, and was prepared for your editorial in The Times, August 9, on the subject of "Mukden and Warsaw." It was timely and able, and richly repays the most careful reading. I have called the attention of a number of your readers to its contents, and they agreed with me on the subject.

I received a letter from an old educational comrade yesterday from which I beg to quote a paragraph. He is in the United States, and is now a close student of current history and political movements. He says: "I am of German descent but this war was not won by the Germans. They were ready and knew that other nations were unprepared. It appears that civilization is a little better than savagery, and act with as great a degree of Christianity as do the Germans and Austrians."

Agreeing with my brother, who was also, with me, a union soldier in 1902-03, I am inclined to repeat the saying of the poet: "War is a game, which were its subjects woe, kings would not play at it." J. FRANCIS RICHARD.

Washington, Aug. 10.

Advocates Arresting Parents When Children Are Unruly.

In Tuesday's paper "A Mother" writes, complaining of the harsh treatment the children receive at the hands of the police.

My experience has been that the police neglect their duty in dealing with the children. They do not protect the property and do not arrest enough of the offending ones.

The children are sent out on "vacant lots" or on steps and porches of vacant houses, and often occupied ones, to stand up (telling away) the mother's own door and out of hearing so she will not be disturbed, annoying the neighbors by their noise, breaking window glass, going into vacant lots, and making other kinds of nuisances of themselves. The police are very slow in coming to the scene, and the damage, because they are told not to bring the children into the juvenile court.

The proper thing for the police to do is to take the parents into court, and when they are fined several times they will make a better behavior and save the police trouble.

A TAX-PAYER.

She Is Tormented With Unrestrained Small Boys.

I read in The Times, Tuesday evening, August 10, a few words in regard to the lives of the children in the city of New York, where flourishes the small (?) boys who make the streets their playgrounds, and I have been annoyed by them to the extent of being obliged to invoke police protection. These same small (?) boys are a menace to the peace of the very apartment house where I live to protect when they could gain entrance through a window left open. They throw stones at passers-by, and on Sunday I was an eye-witness when a boy threw a stone into a church window while the minister was preaching. Remonstrance with the small boys and the extent of oaths and filthy words. Now do let us see if the police officers would have to interfere in situations of this kind? Any mother who wished her son to grow manly and noble would never excuse faults of this kind.

"TORMENTED."

State of New York

Owes \$125 a Person

Average Debt for Each Acre, Including City, Now \$47.80.

Says H. L. Stimson.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—New York State and its subdivisions, exclusive of the city of New York, owe \$75 for every man, woman, and child. Including the city, the per capita debt is \$125. The average debt for each acre exclusive of the city is \$13.10. Inclusive of the city the average debt per acre is \$47.80.

These figures, compiled by Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, are made public by James W. Wadsworth, Jr., United States Senator-elect. The statistics exclude private indebtedness, such as mortgages on farms and the like, and also the proportion of the national debt which New York State must pay.

Bonded indebtedness of the State and the counties, cities and towns outside of New York city totals \$72,380,786.83, of which \$10,200,560 is owed by the State; \$3,940,645.14 by the counties; and \$58,179,581.69 by the subdivisions of the counties.

The gross funded debt of the city is \$13,882,131.75, from which is deducted \$24,281,249.75, representing the sinking funds, which leaves a net funded debt for the city of \$99,900,982. Added to this is the floating debt of \$1,000,000,000, the total for State and city is \$1,099,900,982.

Note: Rookies Cheer Gen. Wood's War Talk

He Says Nations U. S. Should Most Dread Are Now Fully Prepared For War.

EX-ENVOY SUPPORTS HIM

Notable Men Among Recruits in Plattsburg Camp Applaud His Position.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Standing before 1,000 of the most representative Americans ever gathered together in one place, Major General Leonard Wood, Commander of the Department of the East, made one of the most striking pleas ever made by a public man in behalf of national defense to the millionaires, business men, professional men, and others of the Military Instruction Camp here.

General Wood pointed out the follies of our present defense scheme and begged for aid in the establishment of permanent protection of American soil.

"I want to say a few words to you," began the general, when the 1,000 middle-aged "rookies" had gathered at his feet in a huge crescent on the grass.

"I want to talk of our method of raising an army and the fallacies of it."

"The perfectly asinine statement has been made that we could raise 1,000,000 men between sunrise and sunset." This assemblage of you men here at this camp is an answer to that sort of foolish talk.

For Sane Legislation.

"There are many admirable old ladies, I know, who think you have responded to the call of the wild. Personally, I hope that it means the beginning of the response of as many males as we have left."

"I hope when you go away that you will use your influence as good American citizens in contrast to the ignorant masses by whom you must not be influenced, and that you will do all in your power to help secure sane and effective legislation for the establishment of an adequate armament."

"This talk of a volunteer army is all foolishness. There is no such thing as an adequate volunteer service. Every citizen owes an obligatory service to the United States, Germany and Austria. The trouble is that this fact is not recognized as it should."

"The district in which we manufacture our munitions of war and our gunpowder is all embraced in a small area on our Eastern seaboard. You can very readily imagine what a force of, say, 150,000 trained soldiers, once landed on our shores, could do to us under the circumstances. You know as well as I that if you stranglehold a man's throat it doesn't make much difference how he kicks and hits out wildly at you."

"The nations whom we apprehend are preparing to invade us are ready for us. We can take care of the little nations in our own way, but we cannot take care of a big slow about getting at them."

"In looking at the question of armament, I find that we never get a quota of volunteers in our Spanish War. Earlier both the Confederacy and the United States Government have tried to draft a system in 1862. Today we cannot depend upon the good will of the unknown people who are coming to us from everywhere for our defense."

Need Trained Soldiery.

"We must have a system of trained citizen soldiery similar to that of Switzerland or Australia."

"We want a big, efficient navy, perhaps not the biggest in the world, but certainly the second biggest, and we want a trained, mobile army. Without a mobile army our coast defense systems are useless."

"You men have done perfect wonders here in the few days you have been here. But to raise an army for our defense would require 40,000 officers, so you see how in training you we have made only a small beginning."

"Speaking of the needed increase in the army, General Wood voiced the opinion that this country needs at least 100,000 men to guard our shores, our possessions, and should have at least 100,000 mobile troops in the continental United States. His talk was received with deep interest, and at its conclusion the division commander was applauded loudly."

There was not a "rookie" in the entire crowd who got as much enjoyment and as much instruction out of the day's work as Major Mitchell—beg pardon, Private Mitchell—No. 3, front rank, Second squad."

Mitchel was up long before first call, and when the lazy trampster finally summoned to the new day's work he was already grazing fondly in the direction of the rear rank.

REDFIELD ACTS TO

END SHIP DISASTERS

WHAT'S ON PROGRAM

IN CAPITAL TODAY

Stability tests designed to prevent the recurrence of such a tragedy as that of the Eastland are provided for in new rules and regulations for the steamboat inspection service, just announced by Secretary of Commerce Redfield.

Steps are taken also in the new regulations to prevent steamboat overcrowding by a provision that increases in passenger-carrying permits may be issued only after personal inspection of the vessel, of which a written record shall be made. Where inspectors doubt the stability of a vessel they are authorized to compel owners to make "inclining tests" under the supervision of expert naval architects.

The new regulations, which are based on recommendations of the Redfield board of inquiry conducting the Chicago investigation, also provide for the formation of a committee of supervising inspectors from the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf and lake stations, to study conditions on the Great Lakes for safeguarding passenger traffic.

"Bale" of Alfalfa Is

Sent By Parcel Post

BAKER, Ore., Aug. 12.—The first bale of hay to pass through the Baker postoffice before or since the parcel post was installed, has arrived. It is not up to the orthodox size of the commercial bundle of fodder. It weighs a little less than one pound.

The hay is alfalfa, and was sent to a prominent Baker man from Fallon, Nev., where this scheme of boosting one of the products of the country has been adopted. It is a perfect replica of the ordinary bale.

Exposes Fallacy of Volunteer System

"The perfectly asinine statement has been made that we can raise a million men between sunrise and sunset. This assembly of you men here at this camp is in answer to that sort of talk."

"There are many amiable old ladies I know who think that you men have responded to the call of the wild. Personally, I hope it means the beginning of the response of as many males as we have left."

"The system of volunteers always has been a failure. Washington warned us earnestly even in his day against depending upon volunteers for a national defense. But now, when the ocean is only five days wide, it is not a means of isolation."

"We never got a quota of volunteers in the Spanish war, both the Confederacy and the United States Government had to resort to the draft system in 1862."

"Today we cannot depend for our defenses upon the goodwill of unknown persons, who are coming to us from everywhere. We must have a system of trained citizen soldiery similar to that of Switzerland or Australia."—Major General Wood at Plattsburg camp.

of the mess hall, at least three-quarters of an hour away.

Among the rookies were mighty football coaches and players, a champ high jumper, lawyers of the first magnitude, sons of United States ambassadors, possible mayors of Boston, the attorney for the U. S. Steel Corporation, polo players whose reputation goes across the sea to India and back again, Harvard football captains, and others.

The long-awaited motor machine gun troop arrived shortly after noon in a swirl of dust up the Hudson valley.

Among those attached to the motor train were Percy B. Haughton, the Harvard coach; Greenham Poe, of Baltimore; Rex Flynn, "Beef" Wheeler, Norman W. Abbott, J. H. Farley, Robert Bacon, and P. C. Milman.

Private Robert Bacon, of Company C, this time last year the ambassador of the United States, Germany and Austria in France, has hardened into a first class doughboy, or infantryman. He was very hearty in his praise of the work and had much to say of his probable influence in American affairs.

Bacon's Protest.

Just before supper in the mosquito barred tent preceding General Wood's speech, Mr. Bacon gave his first interview since last fall while working with knitted brow over the intricacies of his pack and poncho.

Mr. Bacon has two sons in camp. "If I am here," Mr. Bacon said, "as a protest against this country's unpreparedness. I hope that the idea back of this camp will strike into the people's mind that we are not prepared for war. This is the first time I've spoken for publication since last November. Since that time I've been almost constantly in Europe. I know therefore how Europe looks upon us now. Also I know my own country, so I may maintain that I am a familiar with both sides."

"My notion is that our country should not sit around idly waiting for trouble. We should take a stand, a position. I don't mean by the use of force, but by a declaration of war with anybody or join the allies. Our present military condition means that we couldn't even if we wanted to do so."

"But we must take a stand, neutrality under the circumstances being impossible. We cannot accept assurances from the allies, and the diplomats waving their hands and saying that they will not be bound by any treaties if the emergencies of war arise."

Amusements.

Keith's—Vaudeville at 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.

Eden Echo Park—Open-air amusements all day and evening.

Tomorrow.

Masonic—Hope Lodge, No. 25.

Masonic—New Jerusalem Lodge, No. 9.

Odd Fellows—Lodge, Columbia, No. 10.

Exalted Order, No. 12, and Salem, No. 2, deacons.

Covenant, No. 13, business and social.

Knights of the World—Forest Camp, No. 13, initiation.

Knights of Columbus—Keanee Council.

Meeting, Georgia Society, the Raleigh, at 8 p. m.

Concerts Today

By the Fifth Cavalry Band at Washington Circle, at 7:30 p. m.

W. J. CAIN, Chief Musician.

March, "Invercarigill".....Lithgow

Overture, "Semiramide".....Rossini

Two songs for cornet.....

(a) "Flow On".....The Rivers of Love

(b) "You Planted a Rose in the Garden of Love".....Ball

(Chief Trumpeter V. Norling.)

Witmark melodies, "The Grand Slam".....Lake

Waltz, "Dreams of Childhood".....Lafayette

Ballet music and Soldiers' Chorus from "William Tell".....Boesine

Operatic potpourri, "The Broadway Review".....Lafayette

Finale, "Trombonium".....Winthorpe

"The Star-Spangled Banner."

Attractions Coming To Washington

Mme. Petrova, in "The Vampire," will be the principal attraction at Moore's Garden Theater next week, from Sunday to Wednesday. It is adapted from the dramatic poem by Lee Morrison, and based in part upon the poem by Rudyard Kipling.

Thursday Gladys Hanson will be seen again in Clyde Fitch's last dramatic success, "The Climbers." Friday and Saturday Signe Auen and Wallace Reid will be presented in the latest Mutual Master Picture, "A Yankee From the West."

The principal attraction Thursday will be Tully Marshall, in a photoplay of Eugene Walter's modern drama, "Paid in Full." Friday and Saturday the popular favorite, Jessie Harncliffe, will be seen in "The Mating."

The encampment of the National Guard of the District at Colonial Beach will afford an opportunity to the friends of the local soldier boys to see them in camp, and many people are preparing to take advantage of the opportunity to make a trip to the resort while the guardsmen are there. Parties have arranged to spend their vacations at Colonial Beach during the next two weeks to see the drills and exercises that will take place daily.

The guardsmen will leave here aboard the St. Johns Monday morning next, and will remain at the beach for two weeks. The St. Johns will make her regular trips to Colonial Beach, leaving here Saturdays at 2:30 p. m. and on other days, except Mondays, at 9 a. m. The regular forty-mile evening trip will be made Monday next.

The patrons of Chesapeake Beach who have been waiting for an opportunity to see Little Elsie, champion woman high diver of the world, will be disappointed for the latter part of July, are being rewarded this week by the most spectacular exhibitions of high diving ever witnessed here.

Little Elsie, instead of merely falling into a tank placed immediately at the base of a ladder as do most of the well-known high divers, actually has her tank, which by the way is only forty-eight inches deep, twenty-two feet from the base of her 100-foot ladder. Twice daily, at 3:00 p. m. and 8:15 p. m., she can be seen to mount the high ladder and go through her performance.

Little Elsie was originally booked only for one week, but she has met with such popular success that she is being made to extend the booking to cover next week. The extended engagement will give a double bill for next week, and the regular booking has also been booked to give their song and dance specialty.

Next week's program of photoplays will offer the patrons of Crandall's Theater a new star, Reine Davis, who makes her debut in the new feature, "Sunday." The play is based